



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/929,381	08/13/2001	Michael A. Kapin	1973	1047

7590

05/20/2004

R&D Counsel (Q-148)  
Alcon Universal Ltd.  
c/o Alcon Research, Ltd.  
6201 South Freeway  
Fort Worth, TX 76134-2099

EXAMINER

COOK, REBECCA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1614

DATE MAILED: 05/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/929,381

**Applicant(s)**

KAPIN ET AL.

**Examiner**

Rebecca Cook

**Art Unit**

1614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for treating an angiogenesis-related disorder does not provide enablement to prevent the same disorders. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

For rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, the following factors must be considered (In re Wands, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404):

- 1) Nature of invention.
- 2) State of prior art.
- 3) Level of ordinary skill in the art.
- 4) Level of predictability in the art.
- 5) Amount of direction and guidance provided by the inventor.
- 6) Existence of working examples.
- 7) Breadth of claims.
- 8) Quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure.

Art Unit: 1614

The claims are drawn to a method of treating or preventing an angiogenesis-related disorder. While the art discloses compounds known to treat angiogenesis-related disorders, (e.g. U.S. 6,646,003) is it not seen that there is any one compound known to prevent any and all angiogenesis-related disorders, such as ophthalmic disorders and all cancers. Applicants' have not presented any working examples that would enable the public to use the compound of claim I to prevent any and all angiogenesis-related disorders.

The claims are extremely broad due to the vast number of possible conditions that may be treated. There is no evidence presented in the specification that the instant compound prevents angiogenesis in tissue cells.

The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains to use the invention commensurate in scope with the claims. In particular, the specification fails to enable the skilled artisan to practice the invention without undue experimentation. It would require undue experimentation to determine which angiogenesis-related disorders could be treated with the compound of claim I.

Based on the unpredictable nature of the invention and state of the prior art and the extreme breadth of the claims, one skilled in the art could not perform the claimed process without undue experimentation, see *In re Armbruster* 185 USPQ 152 CCPA 1975.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Art Unit: 1614

The recitation in claim 1 "A method of ...preventing an angiogenesis-related disorder in a patient suffering from such a disorder" is confusing. It is not clear how a disorder can be prevented in a patient who already suffers from the disorder.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 6,342,524 (Hellberg) in view of Daniel et al or Yamada et al.

Hellberg (abstract, column 5, lines 35, among others) discloses that the compound of the instant method inhibits prostaglandin synthesis. The instant independent claim differs over Hellberg in reciting treating an angiogenesis-related disorder. However, Daniel (abstract) and Yamada (abstract) teach the correlation between COX-2 inhibitors and angiogenesis and that COX-2 antagonists inhibit corneal angiogenesis. It would be inherent that the instant compound would have angiogenesis inhibiting properties stemming from its COX-2 inhibiting properties and that it could be used to treat ocular conditions which are caused by angiogenesis.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 6,342,524 (Hellberg) in view of Daniel et al or Yamada et al as applied to claims 1-8 above, and further in view of MEDLINE AN 2000393805 (Liu).

Art Unit: 1614

Claim 9 recites that the angiogenesis-related disorder is a cancer. However, Liu discloses that COX-2 inhibitors modulate prostate cancer angiogenesis. Therefore, it would be obvious that the instant compound could be used to treat a cancer, since it has angiogenesis inhibiting properties stemming from its COX-2 inhibiting properties.

It is noted that the publication date of Liu is 1999 and the applicants have submitted a Declaration under 37 CFR 1.131 establishing a reduction to practice prior to October 21, 1999. However, it appears from the volume number that Liu was published prior to the date established by applicants' Declaration and the examiner is in the process of obtaining the exact date that Liu became available.

In view of the Declaration under CFR 1.131 of November 3, 2003 the rejection over 6,416,777 (Yaacobi) has been withdrawn.

### ***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-9 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 10-19 of

Art Unit: 1614

copending Application No. 10/344,881. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant method of treating an angiogenesis-related disorder using the compound of claim 1 includes the method of the claims of '881 using 2-amino-3-benzoyl-phenylacetamide.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-9 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-10 of copending Application No. 10/417,466. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant method of treating an angiogenesis-related disorder using the compound of claim 1 includes the method of the claims of '466 using amfenac.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Applicants are requested to identify any other applications or patents in which there may be double patenting.

### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Cook whose telephone number is (571) 272-0571. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marianne Seidel, can be reached on (571) 272-0584.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Renee Jones (571) 272-0547 in Customer Service.

Art Unit: 1614

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

The official fax number is 703-872-9806

Rebecca Cook

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rebecca Cook', with a stylized, cursive script.

Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1614

May 14, 2004